n pass through the earth n depth? The second is ed to the first. What dimensions are best calth the least friction to d ovet a certain depth & sod or earth?

. What is the best possi or a shear and coulter? Whether they should be separate? Firthly, Whe. rojection of the soc of the ld, or should not go beof the coulter? Sixthly mber of feet or inches the length and breadth o of the plough, from the the heel? Seventh. What st possible shape of the rd: And whether it shou not, project beyond the of the neel. 8, And last ther or no there should be between the back of the dt ebody of the plough? ueries seem to involve the ports of this machine. I osely omitted the length t of the beam, and the h and slope for the ran-

the angle of the traces. & he draught should be from of the horses, or steers, or order to make 4 distinct o be discussed apart, as more or ess of the printhe lever. he first query let us open ination with the wedge. e immediate bodies a wedge ally been considered, and out reason, the most powt is truly so; but the effects ve incontestibly, that of all

lies it occasions the greaton, and consequently the torce to put it in motion. n motion retains that moleast possible time. The very obvious. The whole perfices of two of the greatare ever in contact with body of which it becomes

mediary. edge rebounds out of all ot elastic until the cleft or ses from the point of conentre to the other extremie. It will then enter. But med by all clastic bodies; log of wood, &c. because the parts are recoiling, or to regain their natural pond therefore hold fast the ith greater or less tenacity. rtion to the elestic force of red body. But the earth is tic. The plough, somewhat nd acting as a welge, is orward into the arth, whose ce depends on its density. ice and weight. Those ist the coulter, the shear, & wing body of the plough. left hand side, should, and y does form a straight smooth minating in a point at the ty of the soc. The right e or side, on the contrary. be calculated to raise up the already cut by the edge of ar, and face or edge of the in the most gradual manner; ust be supposed, if this be adenly or abruptly, it would a great part of the weight this part of the subject, tion from the rear of the but then, it must needs and er draught on the horses. cem to be natural alterna-Vhatever relieves the weight ght from them should be the

of ploughing well. ucceed then in this all desir. rpose, the plough must not de easily and smoothly thro' th, after the earth is cut, but ar and coulter, or in fact, two s, should be so constructed it and perforate it with the t possible ease.

bject of these enquiries; ef-

at the same time the proper

common plough cuts the earth vo lines, forming together a ting the shortest, & the shear gest leg of the angle. The inches the latter 10. Then ly of the plough must glide t; and the mould board casts So that, according to this ure, a mass of sod or earth, case may be, 12 or 14 inches y instances broad, and 3 or , must be raised or poised

ould be; what shaped bo- and thickness of the futrow, &c. there is acting on the irregular angular surface of the ploughed dis; namely, the triangle about the oblique line mide by the administration of the longest leg of angle, against the curved and angle, against the curved and angular lowed mould board. Now, it a

sy to conceive, that a piought row thus | ; granting the ormer and the latter measure same, as to outlines, would have positive advantages over that ormer. Becaus, that such pass through the earth with it esistance, and consequently -3 less force, that a plough on soil in a rectilenear and an orm, before described. And ecause a plane, or body already 1st. A state may pass bankrupt parative force to cast it off or

The ease with which their is cast off in creases, and is a portion to the narrowness & and in lination of the turrow, ! ry one knows the less surface a posed to, or comes in contacts the edge of the shear and on be them of what shape they proportionably decreases they and draught on the horses, &c. I it is equally so, that the more face is exposed to, or comes intact with, the edge of the sheet coulter, increases the draught. deeper the urrow, the greater pressure on the coulter; but a not increase upon the sheat, | as the former admits of being a very sharp, and of various sea at acquires but a trifling accin the draught, and this is reduce the angle of the common coulte reduced, and still less if it bes structed in the segment of a in A broad furrow requiring ats and neavier shear, for further

sons should be abandoned by

ploughmen and farmers.

It will not be denied by any, broad furrows are not the lest culated to raise and swell the si earth, and give it a greater de unless the se turrows be laid of over at a certain angle. A to furrow, say 12 or 14 inches breadth, is cut off with great in from the plane below, and cat over, as I said before, near 1 This can add but very compared ly indeed, to the original depo sod or soil, and co: sequently, to improvement of it. On the con ry, the body of soil is raised, creased, deep ned and improve proportion to the depth of the row and the angle it makes with p ane of the hor zon on the sur of the field. If the turrows he r w, the seed, when sown in a cast up in this kind of plought easily covered with the harr t. appears to rise up in drid; ploughed in. This is one great vantage,' for the roots shoot between the two furrows, they are completely protected the frosts of winter, and thes: ing draughts of summ reveryo er that fails passes sooner don the roots.

There are several other cons attons immediately connected

In the first place, it will b mitted, that the deeper thego is ploughed the looser it will be and the deeper this looseness vails the better; so that the of the plants may sink as far is is nourishment found for their where they are secure romcold heat. The rains, instead of ning on the surface as in the method of ploughing, will size deep as to torm a kind of rese in time of scarcity, where it not evaporate in a f w hours a fine rain. Secondly, the great quantity of air intercepted terms the furrows the better and the furrows the better; and cannot be done but by ploud deep, and aying the furrows certain angle. Hence the definant wer the furrow, so mad better for that purpose. More die or dwindle for want of af for lack of moisture or rain.

Thirdly, Any mode of plots which raises the earth the is and the loosest, is best. Thep now used, or the manner of them, does not or cannot effect purposes but imperfectly.

In all machines for those partial is turning it 180° from its all position. So that the pass with is acting on the proper of the ground; or else the mode of the cutting it from the horipiane below; the weight of depending on the length of dy of the plough, & the breadth

er, or closer the draught is to the ours s. it is reduced in proportion?

This, I take at present to be ranted. Then the nearer a straight he poise of the draught is made yon the shoulder and flink of the orse, the less power of force.

From the New-York Evening Post. Important to debtors and creditors. iter all the great alarm excited by he late decision of the supreme ourt of the U sted States, relating insolvent discharges, it now apars that the court, in that decisihave confined themselves to the to particular cases which came fore them, and have not deterned that discharges are roud as spects suture acquisitions of the btors. The points determined en are these, and no more.

we not impairing contracts. Under this point it does not appear at the law of 1811, in New-York. ppairs any contract made in this ate subsequent to the passing of

e act-for ed. It is said the law of 1811. eaded IN THIS CASE, impairs obligations of contrects; and nd the court add, "this opinion is usined to the case under particular

unsideration. In this case, the law of 1811 was assed subsequent to the date of the intract; and the suit was brought a sister state, and in a court hich our sate legislature had no ght to control. In our own courts does not appear that even that w so made is not bin ing between ut citizens in cases of contracts ade within this state.

3d. A contract made in Carolina annot be impaired by a law of oursiana, whether the law be made efore or after the contract; for uch a law impairs the obligation of outracts made in a sister state.

The decision rather intimates ourt, the proceedings of which he legislature, whose act is pleaddin bar, has a right to controlr, where a creditor has once had n execution against the body of he debtor within the state whose w attempts to absolve a confined above from the obligation in both less cases, the discharge may be all and efficient.—But these points re not expressly determined.

[A paragraph is here omitted, as of necessarily connected with the object.—Editor.]

The only new points determined

y the supreme court, are, that the w of 1811 is unconstitutional in elation to a contract made prior to hat law-and

That the law of a sister state annot impair the obligation of a ontract, that is binding in the ate where that contract is made. A PRACTISING LAWYER.

Charleston, March 15.

MORE PIRACY. By reference to the marine head, ur readers will find another inance of most outrageous piracy n the high seas, committed upon e British brig James Stewart would be well for our revenue itters to be on the alert, as a ssenger in the above vessel gives ormation of the intention of the rates to smuzgle slaves into this

ate or Georgia. Arrived, British brig James Stewt, Lester, 43 days from Kingston, am.) in distress, bound to St. hns, (N. B.) being short of pro-sions and water, and having enuntered a very heavy gale from . N. E. on the 25th ult. off Cape ntonio, in which she lost her re-top-mast, and received other juries. On the 3d inst. in lat. 27 n. 77, in the Gulf Stream, the J. was boarded by a piratical sch. ommanded by a capt. Beatty, be nging to New York; capt. Lester as taken from his vessel by force.

Ind detained on board the pirate
or several hours.—A Spanish

rig from the coast of Africa, with 65 slaves on board, was in comany, a prize to the schr. captured in the 28th February, and a prize laster put on board, who called mself Lake, and also stated that belonged to New-York. Du ing the detention of Capt. L. on oard pirate, the desperadoes com enced plundering his vessel of alould find; broke open the hatches, tove a part of the cargo of rum, ole from out of the cabin nearly he whole of the furniture, maned our boat and took the whole of ur water except a few gallons, and hoved off for the pirate; they then

overhauling every part of the brig! n search of specie, and not finding any, threatened Mr. Kirk, a passenger, that if he did not inform them where he had secreted the money, they would put him to death -at the same time having a poig-nard at his breast; Mr. Kirk repeatedly declared to them that there was no money on board, and after another diligent and unsuccessful search, they consented to spare his life .- They then began to plunder the captain and crew of their cloths, which they did so ef fectually as not to leave a single man an article of clothing, except what he had on his back. While capt. L. was on board the pirate, he was informed by capt. Beatty, that he intended to put on board his vessel, eight Spinish seamen, belonging to the captured brig, which capt. I.. was compelled to receive, and has brought them into this port. By Mr. Kirk, we learn that the pirates intended to sinuggle the slaves, either into Georgia or South

Longevity.

Carolina.

There now lives near Lake Champlain a man at the age of 133-IIe is a German by birth-was one of the life-guards when Queen Anne as crowned in 1702, and was then 18 years old. He remained a soldier until the close of the French war, and was then in this country. He is perfectly straight, walks spry, has a full head of hair, only in part g.ey, can see and hear pretty well, and is as little childish as most men at 80. He has quite a military appearance, and is proud of his temperate mode of living, having always abstained from the fell destroyer, ardent spirits .- What is the most remarkable of all, he has had several wives, and his-youngest child is only 23 years old! making him 105 when she was born! [Inc above is communicated by a missionary, who visited the old man al-

St. Stephen's, (Alaba.) Feb. 15 We harm by a traveller, that a bout 40 miles above this place, near the rivers, a most tremendous hurricane has been experienced, taking its direction from southwest to north east, and about 400 yards wide; destroyed in its progress almost every thing in its way, blowing up the stoutest trees by the roots, and carrying immense limbs high in air to a considerable distance. In its course some Choctaw Indians were encamped, one of whom was crushed to death in a most horrid man-

LATE FROM ENGLAND. New York, March 25.

The ship Hector which arrived vesterday, sailed from Liverpool 28th January, to which date Capt. Gillender has favoured the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with papers and London papers & Shipping lists to the 26th. A violent gale was experienced on the Eng lish coast on the 25th, which die considerable damage in the harbors. The papers contain nothing of im-

Liverpool, Jan. 28. The Spanish schr. captured son time ago by the Union, Venezuelean privateer, & carried into Falmouth by the Fox, cutter, has been restor ed to the captors, by order of go-

vernment.

London, Jan. 26. The 21st inst. being the anniver sary of the death of Louis XVI. was observed throughout France with much solemnity. None of the daily papers were published on the following day, exc. pt the Moniteur, and that only for the purpose of promulgating a royal ordinance containing lists of Counsellors of State and Masters of Quests.

It appears by a Stockholm article in the German mail of yenterday, that arrack and wines are no longer prohibited in the Swed sh portsbut that they remain subject to double duties, so long as existing import continue payable on Swedish produce in certain foreign countries. The accounts both from Sweden and Norway exhibited the unexampled fact, that down to the beginning of the present month, there has been neither frust nor snow in these remote and hitherto inhospitable regions-but that the primroses blossom and the goosberry-trees are green under the 59th degree of latitude. It is curious enough that the | to Port au Prince, St. Domingo, ran mildness of the weather should be lamented as a hindrance to the ordi- these Islands, on Thursday night nary communications and necessary | last, in a gale. The Somerset boats tat Capt. L. on board, and after business of the winter season for extremely active and by the

in Sweden it seems that iron ore | enterprise thus seasonably exerted. cannot be conveyed to the forg sand in Russia, the usual merchan dize hardly hung its way from the interior of the empire to the capital, owing to the want of snow.

the vessel was conducted to a safe

unchorage in Mangrove bay yester-

day morning. Her cargo consisted

partly of beef, pork, soap and can-

A Spanish schooner from Africa

bound to Havana, with about 100

slaves on board was wrecked, on

one of the Bahamas, on the 25th

Dec. The Master, three of the

crew, and 14 slaves, escaped the

Rear Admiral Griffith, it is said,

is coming out upon this station in

the Newcastle, 60, Captain Towns-

hend-Lieut Walker, Flag Lieu-

The crater of the Suffriere Moun-

tain, in the Island of St. Vincent,

we ascertain, has been filled with

water. The centre has about 16

fatnoms of that fluid, which appears

by the latest accounts to be still

rising, and was of a sulphuric taste,

A great mortality, we are sorry

to learn, has lately taken place

among the treops in the garrison

An order in council has been is-

sued, prohibiting the exportation

from England, of gunpowder, arms

or ammunition to Africa, the West

Indies, or any part of the conti-

nent of America, except with per-

mission-to continue for six months

A Nassau (New Providence) pa-

per of the 18th Nov. makes the

following observations upon the

subject of their endeavours to ob-

tain the privilege of free intercourse

with the United States-"It must

afford much satisfaction to the in-

habitants of the colomy to learn

that it is again in agitation, and

that strenuous endeavors are now

used, as well by the merchants in-

terested in its commerce as by those

concerned in that of Jamaica, to

have this island made a depot for a

trade with the United States. We

have seen a copy of a memorial

that has been presented to the

Lords of the Privy Council for the

consideration of matters of Trade

in the Plantations, on the above

subject, in which the convenience

and benefits to Jamaica from such

a measure are particularly stated.

Private letters encourage the hope

that the object will be attained; but

it may be feared that unless it be so

n a permanent way, no advantage

will be derived from it, the govern-

ment of the U. States being appa-

rently determined to accord with

no temporary measures, as has been

evinced with respect to the Free

Ports of Nova Scotia."

from the 30th November.

emitting a strong smell.

of Tobago.

wreck-the others perished-

A paragraph from Aix-la Chapelle affirms that important negociations are at this moment on foot between the Courts of Berlin and of the Tuilleries. Couriers, heavily laded with despatches, are said to pass between the French and Prussian capitals twice in every week. No hint is thrown out as to the nature of the alledged negociations. The proceedings of both Houses of Parliament last night, in relati

on to our internal policy, which is

now, indeed, the only object of

consid ration, were interesting Mr. Tierney had given notice of a motion for Tuesday, the 2d of February, for an enquiry into the state of public credit as connected with the Issue of Bank paper; the same day has now been fixed upon by his adversaries, for an inquiry into the affairs of the Bank, as introductory to the further suspension of cash payments. Mr. Tierney intimated, that he should still pursue the course he had announced, as if no such mode of rendering it abortive had been devised. It is rather singular, that it was originally intenned by Ministers to bring in the new act against the resumption of cash payments by the Bank, without any inquiry into its affairs. A communication, however, with the Directors of the Bank itself, has altered this determination. Neither is this the only charge which has taken place with respect to the affair; for we observe that Mr. Tierney's notice was received with perfect acquiescence by the opposite side of the house; and even on Friday evening last, when some questions were put by Mr. Davis to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, respecting the Right Hon. Gen leman's views of borrowing or funding, it was answered by the latter, that he should defer his own oproposition for continuing the Restriction Act till after the d cision of Mr Tierney's motion." But now the same right hon, gentleman comes forward, avows that he has changed his mind upon this subject in consequence of a conference with the Directors of the Bank, and that he shall not as he had before stated suffer Mr. Ti erney to proceed to his motion without let or hindgrance, but shall thwart him with a motion of his own on the same topics, and on the same night. All this would be very strange, if the public were not al ready acquainted with the nature of the intimacy which subsists between

transmit them before he has an-

with actually no other cause to as-

sign for the change, but that they

The occurrences also in both hous-

es have thrown considerable light

mon another point. It has been

asserted, that the Bank was able,

was willing, and even wished to re-

sume the payment of its notes in

specie; but last night we had an of

ficial declaration in both houses,

that the Bank itself had, in a meet-

ing, prescribed to Ministers the

course which was to be pursued, in

order to prevent the resumption of

cash payments; that that course was

to be the appointment of one or more

secret committees to investigate its

affairs; and that Ministers, though

bound by their declarations to a

proceeding wholly different, had a-

dopted that of the Bank, as leading

To the usual friendly and polite

attention of an esteemed corres.

pondent at St. George's, Bermuda,

we are indebted for the Hamilton

and St. George's Gazette of 13th

and 20th ult. received by the Sally,

Capt. Crawford. From the latter

date we make the following summa-

ry, being the only articles which

The American schooner Betsey,

Turner, 11 days from N. Y. bound

on the rocks, off the West end of

they furnish worth extracting.

Norfolk, March 24.

Hamilton, Feb. 20.

fliost surely to the proposed end.

will it.

NEW & CHEAP the Government and the Bank. We do hope, however, that Mr. Vansittart has requested and obtained from Spring Goods, the Bank Directors the promise, that whenever they shall hereafter JUST ARRIVED FROM favour him with their olders, they will, for the sake of decorum at least

nounced a plan of his own, that he CHEAP FOR CASH. may not be exhibited to the world Richard Ridgely. in the painful situation of altering April 1. his course at their pleasure, and

CAUTION.

PH!LADELPHIA;

The subscriber having sustained considerable injury from trespassers, Cautions all persons from hunting with dog or gun, or in any other manner what ever trespassing on his Farms, on the Forks of Patuxent They may rest a-sured the law will be enforced against all offenders.

April 1 JAMES ANDERSON.

Estray Cow.

Taken up by the subscriber, as an Estray, at Aberdeen, on South river, on the 5th day of December last, a red and white Cow, with a crop and under bit in the left ear, and under bit in the right The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charg-

es, on application to
ANDREW NICHOLLS. April 1, 1819.

CAUTION.

I forwarn all persons from employing or dealing with my negroes in any manner, as I am determined to enforce the law without respect to persons.

JNO. H. BROWN.

March 25. 2 tf.

Notice is hereby given,

That an Election will be held on Monday the 5th of April next, at the Ball-Room, for Mayor, Recorder five Aldermen, and seven Common Council men, of the city of Annapolis Polls to be opened at 9 o'clock, A M.

By order.

JOHN BAEWER, C.

JOHN BREWER, CA March 18, 1819.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The Visitors and Governors of St.

John's College, have the pleasure of anmoneing to the Public, that the College has recently been revived under the direction of the Rev. Henry L. Das vis, and the Rev. William Rafferry. The former of these gentlemen gradu. ated at Carlinie College during the Presidency of the late celebrated Doctor Neebit; and few inhabitants of Maryland, accustomed to mingle in the lite. rary world, will require any recoin mendation of his learning and ability, or of his experience in the important business of education Mr Kefferty was educated at Glasgow, in Scotland, where he obtained the degree of Master of Arts; and the greater portion of his time, since his departure from that renowned seat of Learning, has been devoted to the instruction of youth, both in Europe and America. He produces from gentlemen of high standing both in that country and this, to whom he was well known, the strongest testi monials with regard to character and qualifications With these gentlemen the Visitors entertain hopes of being soon enabled to associate a Professor of Chemistry; and as the number of pupils, and the funds of the institution increase, additional Professorships will be e-tablished.

The regulations of St. John's College have lately been revised and new modelled by the Visitors, who confidently recommend :t as possessing advantages equal to any Semmary in America, both in point of discipline. & as a nursery for the attainment of classical Learning, and those branches of science usually taught in Colleges

Annapolis has long been distinguish. ed for the beauty of its situation, and the salubrity of its air; and being the seat of Government, where the Legislature and Supreme Courts hold their sessions, an opportunity is thereby af-forded to the students of hearing the principal orators and lawyers of the which cannot but prove highly useful to those, who may be designed for the learned Professions The stadents can be accommodated with board for two hundred dollars per sunum. & the price of tuition is Forty Dollars per aunum, payable quarteriy in ad

It is only intended at this time to submit a brief outline of the course of studies designated by the Board; a more detailed account of this, as well as of the discipline of the College, will be given hereafter

An extensive selection of the Latin & Greek Classicks; the various branches of the Mathematics, viz Arithmetic, Algebra. Geometry, Trigorometry, Surveying, Navigation, Come Sections and Fluxions. Geography, with the use of the Globes; Natural Philosophy; Astronomy; Moral Philosophy; Rheto rick; Logic; Reid's Essays; Dugald Stewart's Philosophy of the Mind: History, and Political Economy. While prosecuting their other studies, particular care will be taken to instruct the students in the nature and evidences of the Christian Religion Attention will also be paid by the Professors to teach them to read their own language with propriety and elegance; for which purpose they will hear them recite lessons from Walker's Lectures on Elecution. and such English Authors as they may think best adapted to their capacity, & calculated to be most useful to them.

It may be proper to observe, that altho' there is no French Teacher attached to the College, there is a Gentleman in Annapolis who teaches that language, so that the students will have an opportunity of learning it during the nours which are not occupied by Collegiate exercises.

Annapolis, March 30, 1819. The Editors of the Feder : G: zette and American, Baltimore, Rell's Ga-zette, Philadelphia, and Na ional intelligencer. Washington, will publish the above one a week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to this of.

WATERS & STEUART, Saddle & Harness Makers, CHURCH STREET. ANNAPOLIS:

Having formed a co partnership, will keep an extensive assortment of SAD. DLERY, made up in the best and most elegant manner, which they will sell on moderate terms for Cash

All those indebjed to Jonathan Waters, are requested to make immediate payment. March 25.

Farmers Bank of Maryland, 23d March, 1819

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of 3 per cent on the stock of said Bank, for six months ending the first and payable on or after the fifth of April next, to stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of Attorney, or by correct simple order. By order of the Board JONA. PINKNEY, Cash,

March 25. The Editors of the Maryland Re oublican Annapolis, Federal Gaze te of American, Baltimore, will jub h the above ence a week for three wecks.